

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, The Vestry of the Parish of St. George the Martyr].**

**Contributors**

St. George the Martyr (Southwark, London, England). Parish Council.  
Bateson, Henry.

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Vestry of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT,

BEING THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MARCH 25th, 1860

CONTAINING

A LIST OF THE VESTRYMEN AND AUDITORS,

AND OF

THE OFFICERS OF THE VESTRY;

ALSO,

AN ACCOUNT IN ABSTRACT,

SHewing THE

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

WITH THE

Statement of the Allowance of the Auditors,

AND

AN ACCOUNT OF MONIES OWING TO THE VESTRY,

AND OF

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY:

AND

A STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO DURING THE YEAR;

ALSO,

THE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

WHICH CONTAINS

THE STATISTICS OF THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PARISH,

AND OF THE PROCEEDINGS TAKEN IN RELATION THERETO.

TO WHICH ARE APPENDED,

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CHURCHWARDENS

IN RELATION TO

THE CHARITIES,

THE RECTOR'S RATE,

AND

THE THIRD SERVICE IN THE PARISH CHURCH;

TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF

ESTATES AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.

37, BRIDGE HOUSE PLACE, SOUTHWARK.

1860.

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# Saint George the Martyr, Southwark.

## FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VESTRY.

### PREFATORY NOTE.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of the 18th and 19th years of the present reign, commonly called the "Metropolis Local Management Act," the Vestry submits to the Ratepayers the following Report, being for the year ending at Lady-day, 1860.

The Act provides that a copy of the Vestry's Annual Report shall be supplied to any applicant "on payment of such reasonable sum, not exceeding twopence, as may be fixed by the Vestry." The Vestry, however, in order that the Parishioners may have the fullest information respecting their affairs, has resolved to provide a larger number of copies of the Report than in previous years, and to supply one without charge to every Parishioner who shall apply for it.

The Ratepayers will find that the efforts of the Vestry to meet the exigencies of the Parish with the greatest possible economy have so far been crowned with success, that the General Rate will, in the next collection, be reduced from 10*d.* in the pound to 9*d.*

The subject matter of the present Report is arranged according to the Table of Contents on the opposite page.

DANIEL BIRT,

*Vestry Clerk.*

37, BRIDGE HOUSE PLACE,  
SOUTHWARK.

June 1st, 1860.

# LIST OF VESTRYMEN, 1860.

## EX-OFFICIO.

The Rev. HUGH ALLEN, B.A., *Rector*, Bengal Place, New Kent Road.  
 Dr. GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, *Rector's Warden*, Union Street.  
 Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, *Renter Warden*, Blackman Street.  
 Mr. WILLIAM LOCK, *Puisne Warden*, Borough Road.

## WARD No. 1.

Mr. CHARLES SAUNDERS, Blackman Street.  
 " JOHN COX, High Street.  
 " JONATHAN EMMETT, Webber Row.  
 " THOMAS PARK, Blackfriars Road.  
 " HENRY CLEMENT ELLIOTT, Blackfriars Road.  
 " THOMAS PATRICK, Westminster Road.

Mr. WILLIAM RENTMORE, Little Lant Street.  
 " WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, Blackfriars Road.  
 " WILLIAM WILSON, Borough Road.  
 " ALFRED GWILT, Union Street.  
 " JAMES MARSLAND, Southwark Bridge Road.  
 " GEORGE SMITH, Belvidere Place, Borough Road.

Mr. EVAN B. JONES, Southwark Bridge Road.  
 " JOHN SHERWOOD, Little Lant Street.  
 " WILLIAM P. J. LEWELLYN, Blackman Street.  
 " WILLIAM J. HAYNES, High Street.  
 " CHARLES E. SYMONDS, Stones' End.  
 " JAMES S. BEADLE, Blackman Street.

## WARD No. 2.

Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, St. George's Road.  
 " GEORGE HOLMES, West Square.  
 " THOMAS POCOCK, Southwark Bridge Road.  
 " JAMES BARNES, West Place, West Square.  
 " CHARLES NOAD, JUN., Borough Road.

Mr. CHARLES HEDGER, West Square.  
 " CHARLES HOOLE, London Road.  
 " JAMES SMITH, Mansfield Street, Borough Road.  
 " JAMES WHITE, Lambeth Road.  
 " ALFRED STUBBENS, Southwark Bridge Road.

Mr. ROBERT ARCHER, Laurie Terrace, Westminster Road.  
 " JAMES HOUSDEN, Gladstone Street, St. George's Road.  
 " GEORGE MILLS, Borough Road.  
 " WILLIAM HINTON, Southwark Bridge Road.  
 " SAMUEL LOWBRIDGE BELLAMY, Bridge House Place.

## WARD No. 3.

Mr. JOHN ADDERLEY, High Street.  
 " THOMAS HUNT, Pitt's Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " WILLIAM FARRINGTON, Windsor Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " EDWARD PALMER, High Street.  
 " JAMES JARVIS, Etham Place, Kent Street Road.

Mr. JOSEPH ALLWORTH PASH, Cornbury Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " JOSEPH LAKE, Nelson Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " CHARLES LEONARD, Surrey Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " EDWARD ELGEE, Cornbury Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " WILLIAM PICKFORD, JUN., Orford Row, Old Kent Road.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM ELL, Surrey Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " GEORGE CADOGAN, Surrey Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " CHARLES SORG, Frederick Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " THOMAS COULDERY, Frederick Place, Old Kent Road.  
 " JOHN ROBERT WIDGINGTON, Frederick Place, Old Kent Road.



## AUDITORS.

WARD No. 1.—Mr. STEPHEN KNIGHT, Great Suffolk Street.

" 2.—Mr. JOSEPH WEBSTER, Bridge House Place.

" 3.—Mr. CHARLES BARNARD, Surrey Place, Old Kent Road.

## OFFICERS.

### Vestry Clerk.

Mr. DANIEL BIRT ..... Vestry Hall.

### Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. BATESON ..... Waterloo Road.

### Surveyor of Roads.

Mr. GEORGE WELLMAN ..... Vestry Hall.

### Surveyor of Sewers.

Mr. JAMES SMITH ..... Vestry Hall.

### Inspectors of Nuisances and Sanitary Inspectors.

Mr. JAMES SMITH.

Mr. GEORGE WELLMAN.

### Messenger.

WALTER COLLETT ..... Vestry Hall.

## SAINT GEORGE THE

## ACCOUNT

Shewing the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the Vestry, under the Metropolis  
(18 & 19 Vic.,

Dr. GENERAL PURPOSES RATE.			
To Rates collected during the Year.....	10,500	0	0
" Contributions " " .....	128	17	10
" Incidentals " " .....	23	13	3

£10,652 11 1

## SEWERS RATE.

To Balance in hand March 25th, 1859 .....	2,612	19	7
" Rates collected during the Year .....	2,500	0	0
" Contributions " " .....	205	2	3
" Incidentals " " .....	7	15	10

2,712 18 1

£5,325 17 8

## MAIN DRAINAGE RATE.

To Rates collected during the Year.....	£1,800	0	0
---	--------	---	---

£17,778 8 9

## MARTYR, SOUTHWARK.

## IN ABSTRACT,

Local Management Act, for the Year ending the 25th day of March, 1860.  
c 120, s. 196.)

By Balance of Account ending March 25th, 1859 .....				93	3	4
" Works, viz.—						
Paving .....	851	16	11			
Lighting .....	2,572	12	0			
Watering .....	692	7	1			
Cleansing .....	1,525	18	2			
Removing Dust .....	789	1	6			
Materials .....	2,348	7	2			
Cartage .....	85	19	9			
Incidentals .....	98	7	7			
				8,964	10	2
Establishment .....				787	16	11
Interest on Loans .....				237	10	0
Contingencies .....				153	9	2
Amount expended .....				10,236	9	7
Balance in hand March 25th, 1860 .....				416	1	6
				£10,652	11	1

By Payment of the Precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works ...	2,341	9	5
" Works, viz.—			
1840 feet Stoneware Pipe Sewers, at a cost of	197	3	6

## OPENINGS TO SEWERS.

Side Entrances .....	1								
Air and Flushing Shafts .....	1								
Gullies .....	37								
Drain Mouths .....	52								
At a cost of .....	244	0	11						
Repairs and Alterations .....	95	2	10						
Cleansing, including Flushing, Cartage, &c. ....	380	5	9						
Incidentals .....	129	13	6						
						1,046	6	6	
Establishment .....						475	8	5	
Contingencies .....						39	2	0	
Amount Expended .....						3,902	6	4	3,902 6 4
Balance in hand March 25th, 1860 .....						1,423	11	4	
						£5,325	17	8	

By Payment of the Precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works.....	1,558	5	0	1,558	5	0
Balance in hand March 25th, 1860 .....	241	15	0			
				£1,800	0	0

Total of Amount Expended ..... 15,697 0 11

## RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES.

General Rate .....	416	1	6			
Sewers Rate .....	1,423	11	4			
Main Drainage .....	241	15	0			
Total Balance in hand March 25th, 1860.....				2,081	7	10
				£17,778	8	9



## ACCOUNT

OF THE

MONIES OWING TO,  
AND DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY,  
THE VESTRY,

ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 1860.

(18 &amp; 19 Vic., c. 120, s. 196.)

## 1st.—MONIES OWING TO THE VESTRY.

## FROM THE OVERSEERS

In respect of the Precept issued January 2nd, 1860—		
General Rate .....	2500	0 0
Sewers Rate .....	750	0 0
Main Drainage Rate .....	500	0 0
In respect of the Excess of former Precepts—		
General Rate .....	7	3 9
Sewers Rate .....	117	15 4
Main Drainage Rate .....	165	6 9

## 2nd.—DEBTS AND LIABILITIES OWING BY THE VESTRY.

The Debt incurred by the late South District Board—		
Messrs. Bastow and Aaron .....	1000	0 0
Miss. S. Wilkinson .....	1000	0 0
Mr. R. Watts .....	1000	0 0
Mr. J. Hensby .....	1000	0 0
Mr. W. Day .....	500	0 0
	4500	0 0
For Lighting Public Lamps .....	634	6 0
To Contractors for Road Works .....	1302	3 6
For Salaries .....	233	5 10
For Rent, Taxes, &c. ....	36	4 0
For Sundry small Bills .....	13	2 1
	2219	1 5
To Contractor for Sewers Work .....	129	12 7
To the Metropolitan Board of Works in respect of Precept for Main Drainage Rate ..	1558	5 0

## COMPENSATION ANNUITIES.

Mr. H. J. Haddock, for 7 Years, from January 1st, 1856 .....	17	0 3
George Ware, Esq. .... for Life .....	12	10 2
John R. Rush, Esq. .... " .....	15	10 4
Mr. J. Worbey .....	13	0 2
Mr. William Bunce .....	13	13 2
Mr. Charles Anderson .....	50	0 0



# STATEMENT OF ALL CONTRACTS

ENTERED INTO BY THE VESTRY,

IN THE YEAR PRECEDING THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH, 1860.

(18 & 19 Vic., c. 120, s. 196.)

## GENERAL RATE.

Contractor	Nature of Contract	Term
William Hearn .....	Removal of Dust, £405 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Annum .....	One Year, from Lady-day, 1860.
William Reed.....	Scavenging and Watering, £2000 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Annum	" "
William Reed.....	Carts, Horses, Harness, and Drivers, as <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Schedule.....	" "
Charles Richardson .....	Flints, 6s. 3d. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Yard .....	" "
Charles Ross .....	Bombay Granite, 11s. 6d. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Yard .....	" "
	Bombay Spalls, 7s. 9d. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Ton .....	
Messrs. Manuelle .....	Guernsey Granite, 14s. 2d. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Yard.....	" "
	Guernsey Spalls, 11s. 4d. <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Ton .....	

STATEMENT  
OF  
ALLOWANCE OF THE AUDITORS.

(18 & 19 Vic., c. 120, s. 196.)

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WE, William Pratt, Joseph Webster, and Theophilus Beadell, the Auditors for the Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, having in this present Month of May in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, attended at the Office of the Vestry of the said Parish, and there Audited the Accounts thereof for the Year ending the 25th day of March last, Do hereby state our allowance of the said Accounts, as the same are in the proper Books signed by us in accordance with the foregoing Account in Abstract, shewing under the before-mentioned several distinct heads, the Receipt and Expenditure of the Vestry under the Metropolis Local Management Act.

Dated this Twenty-third Day of May, 1860.

WILLIAM PRATT.

JOSEPH WEBSTER,

T. BEADELL.



# Parish of Saint George the Martyr, Southwark.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING LADY-DAY, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

THE time has arrived to bring before you my first Annual Report. In it I shall endeavour to lay before you the sanitary condition of this district.

In the year now ended, the deaths have been 1384, and the births 2029, giving an excess of the latter over the former of 645. And here I must remark that the mortality of the past year, as compared with that of 1857 and previous years, appears greater than it would have done had I been able to compare it with that of 1858. But owing to causes over which I have had no control, and which are well known to the vestry, I am not in possession of the statistics that would show the mortality of the year to which I allude.

In estimating the increase or decrease of mortality, it is necessary to take into consideration the increase of the population. For, although the number of deaths registered be greater, the rate of mortality may be less. Table No. 1 shows the number of births and of deaths in each quarter during the times specified, also the total number of births and deaths in each year. You will observe that, as far as a comparison can be made between the two last years, it is favourable to the year now ended.

TABLE No. 1.

	1857—58						1858—59						1859—60					
	BIRTHS			DEATHS			BIRTHS			DEATHS			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Quarter Ending June, 1857.....	250	225	475	148	151	299	243	222	465	155	141	296	257	268	525	129	167	296
Quarter Ending Sept., 1857.....	234	231	465	135	141	276	211	206	417	172	197	369	260	204	464	181	166	347
Quarter Ending Dec., 1857.....	251	250	501	177	166	343	247	251	498	192	183	375	232	265	497	197	163	360
Quarter Ending March, 1858....	289	251	540	179	159	338							238	255	493	203	178	381
TOTAL.....	1024	957	1981	639	617	1256							1037	992	2029	710	674	1384



In reflecting upon the subject of public health, we must remember that the present sanitary condition of our cities, towns, and villages, is the result of many centuries of growth, left to spread and extend itself in the most irregular manner, without any hand having been put forth to restrain or to guide it. And it will take, not many centuries we may hope, but many years of unremitting labour, and of sound and liberal policy, to rid ourselves of the evils which we are now experiencing in the form of preventable sickness and death. We cannot yet reasonably expect to see any great decrease in our mortality, nor any decisive evidence of the lengthening out of the number of the years of our lives. Progress which ends in permanent good is necessarily slow, often halting in its course, often apparently going back. Between the labour and the reward time must intervene. Like the husbandman, we must wait patiently, knowing full well that the harvest will come, and if not (with reference to the subject now under consideration) in this generation, then in that which is to come. They will reap the fruit of our works, as we have reaped the fruit of the works of those who have preceded us; and I hope with a hundredfold increase of all that tends to satisfy their mental and material wants. The onward, moral, and intellectual progress of the human race depends far more upon the sanitary state which surrounds it than has ever yet entered into our imaginations to conceive. I think that it would be better for us if those whose special avocation it is to aid and strengthen our spiritual nature paid more heed to this. I am confident their power of doing good would be much increased. It has been repeatedly stated by city and town missionaries, that their efforts are constantly being thwarted and destroyed by the low state of morality, which want of means for cleanliness and for the common decencies of life create, develop, and continue; and the teachings of habits of order and propriety to children at school, are neutralized by the filthy and neglected home.

Out of the 1384 deaths in the year ending March, 1860, no less than 349 have died from Zymotic diseases; and in this number were 88 from small-pox. With other districts, both London and country, we have suffered severely from the ravages of this disease, as the proportion of deaths testify; and this will permit me again to urge upon your notice the necessity of gaining from the Legislature a plain, working, compulsory Vaccination Act. Surely some of our senators are equal to the task of framing such a one. It is monstrous that we should longer permit any one, whether from idleness, ignorance, or prejudice, to suffer their children to become fresh sources of poison, circling wider and wider through a neighbourhood, carrying with it disfigurement, blindness, and death. An interference with the liberty of the subject to prevent this, is an interference highly to be desired. And there need exist no delicacy in the taking away such liberty, any more than in restraining men from knocking us on the head, or doing us other bodily injury. Small-pox is a disease over which we have perfect control, and which, were vaccination thoroughly carried out, might be banished from these dominions. Dr. Watson, in his *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, tells us that, "in Denmark small-pox had at one time disappeared before the defensive influence of compelled vaccination. Chance, and a careless security, engendered by the absence of the pest, have led to its re-introduction there." Miss Nightingale (a name to be mentioned with respect) thinks that it may originate spontaneously, and that there was not "once a first specimen in the world which went on propagating itself in a perpetual chain of descent." She writes: "I have seen with my eyes, and smelt with my nose, small-pox growing up, either in close rooms or in overcrowded wards, where it could not by any possibility have been 'caught,' but must have begun." From this she would inculcate cleanliness in its widest sense. With the lesson taught I heartily agree; but I doubt much the theory set up.

The following Table shows the number of deaths that have occurred from various Zymotic diseases in the different quarters of the last three years. The blank places are owing



to my not having the statistics of the quarter ending March, 1859. You will observe the very great increase of deaths from small-pox during the last year.

TABLE No. 2.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES	1857—58					1858—59					1859—60				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Small Pox .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1			9	25	32	22	88
Measles.....	5	2	..	4	11	25	31	12			1	3	3	9	16
Scarlatina and Diptheria.	4	3	10	10	27	9	31	45			15	18	23	12	68
Whooping Cough .....	28	12	10	20	70	24	14	13			8	3	5	19	35
Diarrhœa.....	9	56	12	2	79	7	49	11			7	58	4	..	69
Typhus.....	7	15	9	7	38	2	12	9			7	12	3	5	27

The deaths from phthisis have been 210, being 15 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Now this is a serious mortality, when we consider that phthisis is a disease which we have also the power of preventing, if not entirely, yet to a very considerable degree. It is but the phasis of one form of scrofula, which, being a disease of nutrition and development, can easily be generated. And, unfortunately, the evil does not end with the individual in whom it originated: from him this morbid disposition is propagated to his offspring, and thence onwards, through future generations, producing suffering and untimely death. In hundreds of our unventilated and over-crowded workshops, in hundreds of our foul localities and filthy habitations, is this disease being engendered, not taking into account those trades which, from their nature, necessarily produce consumption. This disease is rife amongst tailors and milliners, solely from the unhealthy state of their workrooms. There is nothing pernicious in the businesses themselves, and yet from this cause there is an amount of consumption amongst them second only to that amongst Sheffield grinders and others engaged in similar injurious trades.

There is also another serious evil which follows from these artificial and unnatural circumstances, and which exerts a mischievous effect upon the moral powers. Men whose nervous systems become depressed, and the tone of their system generally lowered, become the subjects of a continued craving for stimulants. In order to satisfy this unceasing and imperious want, they have recourse to the ever-ready and speedily-reviving dram, quite heedless of future consequences, and thus many of them become confirmed gin-drinkers. And it argues ill for the impartiality of our judgments if we hastily and unthinkingly condemn such. Is it not rather their misfortune that they thus fall before a state of things from which they could not escape, and over which they could exercise no control?

The following table shows the number of deaths that have taken place during the quarters of the last three years from phthisis, bronchitis, and inflammation of the lungs. It



will be seen that the deaths from these diseases are nearly equal in each year, although very unequal in the different quarters.

TABLE No. 3.

1857—58						1858—59					1859—60				
LUNG DISEASES INCLUDING PHTHISIS	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
Phthisis .....	41	39	47	43	170	36	37	38			52	52	50	56	210
Bronchitis .....	34	9	40	55	138	23	6	59			20	8	50	52	130
Pneumonia .....	14	9	35	23	81	19	12	38			22	5	20	39	86

I would call your attention to the ages at which the deaths have occurred. Under the age of 5 years, 681 deaths took place, which is nearly 50 per cent. of all the deaths: between 5 and 20 years of age, 103, or 7·4 per cent.: between 20 and 60 years, 361, or 26 per cent.: between 60 and 80 years, 196, or 14·16 per cent. Above the age of 80 years, 43, or 3 per cent: and one old woman reached the advanced age of 101 years, and she resided in Friar Street.

In Table No. 4 is placed before you the ages of those who have died from the diseases which give rise to the greatest mortality. From Zymotic diseases children are the chief sufferers: tabes, hydrocephalus, convulsions, and dentition, are also most obnoxious and fatal to children. Those who have died from phthisis and lung disease are principally above 20 years of age, most of them cut off in the prime of life. Small-pox has found its greatest number of victims amongst those who are between 5 and 20 years of age.

TABLE No. 4.

	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Whooping Cough	Diarrhoea and Cholera	Typhus	Diseases of Brain	Disease of Heart	Phthisis	All other Lung Diseases	Tabes, Hydrocephalus, Convulsions, and Dentition
Under 5 Years .....	65	16	40	34	66	9	17	..	18	104	172
Above 5 Years and Under 20 Years.....	82	..	14	1	3	10	2	5	20	4	6
Above 20 Years.....	6	..	1	..	3	8	18	23	172	127	1

Following the example of the Registrar General, I shall detail the number of deaths connected with the strike which occurred in our district. But having no standard wherewith to mark their increase or decrease, they can only be given as solitary facts. The



sufferings and privations undergone during that period, must necessarily have resulted in an increase of sickness and in the filling up of many a premature grave. Of bricklayers, one died during the strike; of bricklayers' wives, one; of bricklayers' children, one; of carpenters' wives, two died; of carpenters' children, two; of painters, three died; of painters' wives, one; of painters' children, four; of plasterers, one died; of builders' children, one died; of labourers, two died; of labourers' children, eight.

I shall conclude this part of my Report by stating the casualties which have happened.

Two deaths have taken place from want of the common necessities of life, to which, in one case, was added exposure to cold. Six infants perished from want of breast-milk. A girl, aged six, was burnt to death from her clothes taking fire. A woman, aged 40, destroyed herself by hanging. Twelve deaths have occurred from suffocation; one of them was a man who, effectually to carry out his purpose, had stuffed his mouth with a handkerchief, covered his mouth and nose with another, and then tied a cord round his neck. The other deaths were those of infants found suffocated in bed. The Registrar General states that deaths from this cause are more common at seasons of festive indulgence. One infant was drowned by falling into a tub of water; one man, aged 40, from falling through a skylight and fracturing his skull; a woman, aged 73, died from concussion, by her falling from off the bed; another aged woman perished from falling down in a fit and remaining several hours upon the floor before being discovered; and another, aged 60, was found dead in bed.

In Table No. 5 (see next Page) you will find those streets named in which deaths from Zymotic diseases have occurred; and, upon inspection, a very clear impression is produced of the injury arising from filth, closeness, and over-crowding. I shall not single out any, as you can examine them for yourselves. With reference to the mortality in those streets in which various noxious trades are carried on, no very accurate conclusion can be arrived at, as the inhabitants are constantly changing. It does not appear that the mortality is greater in them than in those where no such trades are established. However, there can exist little doubt but that evil effects do arise from them, only so imperceptibly and slowly that proof is difficult.

According to your request I reported concerning the water taken from three pumps, the analysis of which was kindly undertaken by Mr. Drew. But owing to a "longer time being required, and the process being much more difficult than he anticipated," only the water taken from the pump opposite 69, Blackman Street, was analyzed. This analysis "seemed to represent very nearly the true character of the other samples, though they were still more largely impregnated with saline matters." I shall add the analysis forwarded by Mr. Drew, and also those of the Lambeth and Southwark Companies, which I copy from the Registrar General's returns. Pure water, for drinking and household purposes, is of the greatest importance; the health of the consumers being powerfully, yet gradually, influenced in proportion as it is, or is not pure.

There exists no room for complaint of the water now given us by the different companies, except perhaps its insufficiency. Still it would be much more satisfactory to our sense of delicacy, at least, if the refuse of so many towns and villages were not poured into the river before it reaches the place from whence the companies obtain it.

Soft water is much better in every respect than hard. The water analyzed contains a very large proportion of saline matter, especially the nitrates, and such salts are always met with where decaying animal matter abounds. It is "eloquent of contamination with human excreta" and other abominations; and, indeed, it is not easy to conceive how it should be otherwise, as our wells are but the receptacles of the washings from our streets,







the off-scourings from our manufactories, the percolations from our cesspools, and the filterings from our grave-yards.

Examples best illustrate a subject, therefore I will give you two, one on a small, and the other on a large scale, of the evil effects from the drinking of impure water.

In August, 1859, Dr. Lewis presented a Special Report to the Postmaster General, "to the effect that there was an unusual amount of diarrhoea prevailing amongst the officers of the minor establishment," whilst allowing for the sudden variations of temperature and other atmospheric conditions, he had come to the conclusion, "that a considerable part was due to the quality of the water consumed at the office by the men." The water drunk was obtained from a pump close by, "belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company." Its water was held in great estimation far and near, as being "particularly pure, sweet, cool, and pleasant." Dr. Lewis states that he "felt certain, however, that though it might be cool and grateful to the palate, especially in hot weather, this might arise from other circumstances than its purity. In all probability the cool and pleasant properties ascribed to the water of the well in question, were due to the presence of carbonic acid gas, nitre, and nitrates, resulting from the decomposition of the animal matters in solution and suspension in the fluid." For this well was sunk in soil, which was, and had been for centuries, surrounded with cesspools, with the contents of which it was assuredly contaminated. "It is well known that the fluids from cesspools and drains percolate porous soils to a very considerable distance." An analysis of this water was made, the result of which was, that "no more water from the pump belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company was allowed to be brought into the building for the consumption of the men. Almost simultaneously with this being done, the number of cases of diarrhoea underwent a marked diminution."\*

It is only under such circumstances, where large bodies of men are similarly placed, that this decisive evidence can be obtained.

The next example, showing the effects of the use of impure water to a lamentable extent, is clearly shown in a report on the last two cholera epidemics of London. A committee was appointed "to inquire as fully as possible into the sanitary influence of different qualities of water supply; especially into the power of unclean water to aggravate the epidemic ravages of cholera." The districts examined were those on this side of the Thames, where masses of similar population were dwelling side by side; and the exterior influences which affected them were, with a single exception, identical." This single exception was "the quality of the water consumed in different households." The water was obtained from two very different sources—one from the Thames at Ditton, and the other from the Thames at Battersea—the former being "as good water as any distributed in London, whilst the latter was, perhaps, the filthiest stuff ever drunk by a civilized community." In a population of about 166,906 persons, supplied by the Lambeth company, who pumped their water from the higher part of the river, there occurred 611 cholera deaths, being at the rate of 37 to every 10,000 living. In a population of about 268,171 persons, supplied by the Vauxhall Company, who pumped their water from the lower, there occurred 3,476 deaths, being at the rate of 130 for every 10,000 living. After such testimony as this, nothing more remains to be said.†

It would be well that the Vestry should urge, at every suitable opportunity, a continued instead of an intermittent supply of water; for I feel confident that there is no one single cause which would so much help forward sanitary progress as that, besides giving us the satisfaction of getting rid of those foul and animalcula-procreating receptacles—water butts.

\* *Lancet*, No. 10, Vol. I., 1860.

† See Report on the two last Cholera Epidemics of London, by the Medical Officer of the Board.



TABLE No. 6.

	Total Impurity per Gallon		Total Impurity per Gallon	Organic Impurity per Gallon
	Grains		Grains	Grains
DISTILLED WATER....	0·0	DISTILLED WATER .....	0·0	0·0
Carbonate of Lime .....	19·6	Lambeth Company—June .....	16·20	1·30
Sulphate of Lime .....	33·64	“ “ September ....	16·00	0·96
Chloride of Magnesia ....	6·76	“ “ December ....	19·60	1·76
Nitrate of Lime .....	6·7	“ “ March .....	19·68	1·68
Nitrates of Alkalies.....	65·5	Southwark Company—June.....	16·64	1·76
Insoluble Matter .....	3·8	“ “ September ..	14·76	0·96
TOTAL .....	136·0	“ “ December ..	20·90	2·00
		“ “ arch .....	20·56	1·48

The establishment of drinking fountains is a great benefit to the community. That these are becoming so general is a matter of gratulation. This Parish may take some credit for being, I believe, the second in London to erect one. And this Vestry must feel honoured in numbering one amongst its members who so liberally contributed towards its erection.

The weather has presented extremes of heat and cold. In the months of April and May it was warmer than usual. In June there was an average daily excess of temperature of nearly 3°. The rain-fall for the quarter was slightly above the average. It is stated, however, that the annual fall is diminishing, and that the deficiency in the last five years is equal to the average fall of one year. In the quarter of July, August, and September, the temperature kept still above the average, as also did the rain-fall. The temperature was 3·3° above the average of the season during 88 years. The heat became excessive in July; during ten successive days of that month the mean temperature of day and night exceeded 70°, a thing unprecedented in the annals of observation. In October the weather was severe, which was followed by a warm week in November, and then the cold set in severely, so that the temperature fell below the freezing point. December ended unusually warm. At the beginning of January, and nearly unto the end, the weather was warm, when cold weather set in and continued to the end of the quarter.\*

Towards the close of the year 1859 we were visited by some terrible storms, which carried desolation into many a home and family, and which strewed our shores with wrecks and the bodies of the dead, and so fulfilled their work of destruction. But, on the other hand, we must not be unmindful of the good that was done by them. They did in their course visit town and city, village and hamlet, and, “with their besom of brisk pinions,” sweep out of every road and street, court and alley, the fetid and stagnant miasm brooding there, whose progeny is disease and death. And who may say to what extent disease has been prevented! and who may count up the number of lives saved by their very violence! Here, as elsewhere, we have the evil and the good mingled together.

When entering upon the duties of Medical Officer of Health, the work of filling up the vaults of the parish church was in progress. This was in a short time accomplished, and in such a manner as must have given satisfaction to all in any measure concerned, whether officially or having friends and relations resting there. Instead of alleys of unsightly piles

\* See Quarterly Returns, by authority of the Registrar General, from which the above is extracted.



of coffins, many of which were crushed and rent asunder, giving off foul and deadly emanations to the harm of the neighbourhood, and more especially to those who assembled above for worship; they have all been carefully levelled, the interstices filled up with brick rubbish, then a layer of dry lime, followed by one of peat charcoal, and over all a considerable thickness of screened gravel, that now there only remains the appearance of a broad gravel walk.

For the work which has been done during the year, and which is now in progress, I refer you to Table No. 7; and it must be borne in mind that the average visits paid to each place must be at least six. There is a considerable amount of labour done in this department, for which there is no evidence.

TABLE No. 7.

Sanitary Inspections from March 26th, 1859, to March 25th, 1860.		Work completed	Not begun or left unfinished
Cases .....	177	158	19
Number of Houses or Places visited .....	347	295	52
Number of Visits of Medical Officer and Inspector.—(On an average, } 6 Visits to each case)..... }	—	—	—
Premises unclean, or dilapidated within.....	19	13	6
Overcrowded .....	1	1	...
Unfit for human habitation .....	14	8	6
Insufficient Ventilation .....	2	2	...
Water receptacles, none, bad, or without cover .....	21	21	...
Bad drainage .....	168	149	19
Foul cesspools .....	118	103	15
Water Closets, defective or without water .....	40	30	10
Yards badly paved and not paved .....	58	48	10
Dust-bins, none or imperfect .....	89	81	8
Nuisances from animals badly kept.....	5	5	...
Slaughter-houses or Manufactories in an unwholesome state.....	8	8	...
Foul and offensive yards .....	24	22	2
Offensive urinals .....	2	2	...

In concluding my remarks, I will, at the risk of repetition, remind you how much there still remains to be done in the way of sanitary improvement before we reach the, as yet, far distant goal. The happiness, peace, and contentment of thousands of our hard-handed and hard-worked population, depend upon these improvements being wisely and thoroughly carried out. Society is one body, and no portion of that body can exist in an unnatural state without the whole suffering more or less. No law of nature can be broken with impunity, punishment for the infraction follows as surely as day succeeds day, and no special interposition will ever be made to hinder us from receiving the reward for our misdeeds, be they done from ignorance, error, or other cause. How much then it behoves us to understand and keep "those laws which God has assigned to the relations of our bodies with the world in which He has put them."

HENRY BATESON.

MAY 21st, 1860.



TABLE No. 8.—DEATHS Registered in St. George's, Southwark, during the Year ending March, 1860. (52 Weeks.) (Deaths of Non-Residents in Hospitals excluded.)

Corresponding Weeks last Year	CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES				AGES												
		M	F	T	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	All under 5	5—	10—	15—	All under 20	20—	40—	60—	80 and upwds.
1040	ALL CAUSES .....	710	674	1384	395	130	90	38	28	681	55	20	28	784	158	203	196	43
334	I. Zymotic .....	181	168	349	120	57	47	25	18	267	35	11	9	322	15	6	4	..
26	II. Dropsy, &c. ....	12	16	28	3	2	1	2	1	9	..	1	1	11	3	7	7	..
189	III. Tubercular .....	169	127	296	61	17	15	5	3	101	10	3	10	124	94	70	8	..
112	IV. Brain and Nerves .....	85	74	159	69	14	11	2	3	99	3	2	3	107	5	18	26	3
24	V. Heart, &c. ....	14	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	6	4	10	9	..
167	VI. Lungs, &c. ....	118	117	235	54	29	14	4	3	104	2	1	1	108	11	55	57	4
58	VII. Digestive Organs .....	38	33	71	17	9	2	..	..	28	2	..	1	31	12	16	11	1
7	VIII. Kidneys, &c. ....	8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	2	2	..
6	IX. Childbirth, &c. ....	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
2	X. Joints, Bones, &c. ....	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
1	XI. Skin, &c. ....	3	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2
1	XII. Malformation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	XIII. Premature Birth and Debility .....	15	16	31	31	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
14	XIV. Atrophy .....	7	17	24	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	4	3	..
44	XV. Old Age .....	40	56	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	31
3	XVI. Sudden .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21	XVII. Violence, Privation, &c. ....	14	12	26	18	2	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	21	1	4	..	..
5	XVIII. Not Specified .....	3	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..
4	I. Small Pox .....	49	39	88	24	14	12	10	5	65	10	4	3	82	5	1	..	..
68	Measles .....	9	7	16	6	4	4	2	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
78	Scarlatina .....	30	25	55	5	10	9	9	7	40	9	4	1	54	1	..	..	..
51	Whooping Cough .....	17	18	35	15	6	11	1	1	34	1	..	..	35	..	..	..	..
9	Croup .....	6	7	13	3	4	4	1	..	12	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..
2	Thrush .....	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
67	Diarrhoea .....	40	29	69	45	16	3	..	..	64	1	..	1	66	1	..	1	1
3	Dysentery .....	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
4	Cholera .....	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	Influenza .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	Scurvy and Purpura .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Ague .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Remittent Fever .....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
5	Infantile " .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Typhus " .....	12	15	27	1	2	3	2	1	9	6	2	2	19	4	3	..	1
..	Puerperal " .....	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
1	Rheumatic " .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3	Erysipelas .....	3	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	1	..
1	Pyæmia .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6	Syphilis .....	7	5	12	11	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	Noma .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dysphtheria .....	2	11	13	3	..	1	..	3	7	4	..	1	12	..	1	..	..
..	Hydrophobia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	II. Hæmorrhage .....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
10	Dropsy .....	5	10	15	1	1	1	1	1	5	..	..	1	6	2	2	5	..
2	Abscess .....	3	3	6	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..
1	Ulcers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Fistula .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Mortification .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Cancer .....	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
1	Gout .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	III. Scrofula .....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
49	Tabes Mesenterica .....	37	24	61	39	11	8	2	..	60	1	..	..	61	..	..	..	..
101	Phthisis .....	116	94	210	10	2	1	3	2	18	7	3	10	38	92	69	11	..
1	Spasmodic Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Hydrocephalus .....	14	9	23	11	6	3	..	1	21	2	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
7	IV. Cephalitis .....	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
11	Apoplexy .....	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	..
16	Paralysis .....	5	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	1
..	Delirium Tremens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Chorea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Epilepsy .....	4	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	2	2	..	..
..	Tetanus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Insanity .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
61	Convulsions .....	46	36	82	61	8	7	1	1	78	1	1	1	81	..	1	..	..
9	Disease of Brain, &c. ....	19	18	37	5	6	4	..	2	17	1	..	1	19	1	4	11	2



Births .....M. 1037. F. 992. Total.....2029.

Excess of Births over Deaths.....645.

Deaths.....M. 710. F. 674. Total.....1384.

[illegible]

CHARITIES—from March 25, 1859, to the Visitation held May 23, 1860.

May, 23rd, 1860.

1859.	To Balance from last Account .....	82	11	2	By Payment of 10 Pensioners, at 3s. per Week, from April 5th, 1859, to May 8th, 1860 inclusive—60 Weeks ...	90	0	0	
June 28	„ Proportion of Rents due at Lady-day last .....	51	8	11	„ Printing .....	1	16	0	
Dec. 10	„ „ „ Michaelmas last .....	43	6	9	„ Balance .....	85	10	10	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>					
		£177	6	10		£177	6	10	
					Examined and found correct,				
					W. PRATT,	} Auditors for the Parish of			
					J. WEBSTER,		St. George the Martyr,		
					T. BEADELL,		Southwark.		
					May 23rd, 1860.				



# THE CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH "MARTIN'S CHARITY."

1859.					
April 23	To One Year's Dividend on £282 17s. 2d. Bank Annuities	8	6	2	
May 2	" Half Year's Rent, Hartfield House, due Lady-day ...	15	0	0	
Nov. 3	" " " " " Michaelmas..	15	0	0	
1860.					
March 31	" " " " " Lady-day ...	15	0	0	
		£53	6	2	

By Balance overpaid in former Account .....	41	11	1
" One Year's Insurance on Hartfield House .....	0	12	0
" Cash expended in Bibles and balancing this Account ...	11	3	1

£53 6 2

Examined and found correct,

W. PRATT,  
J. WEBSTER,  
T. BEADELL,

Auditors for the Parish of  
St. George the Martyr,  
Southwark.

May 23rd, 1860.

# THE CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH "GENERAL CHARITIES."

1859.	To Balance from last Account .....	155	13	0	
April 19	" Scragg's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	0	3	4	
" 29	" Grayson's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	2	0	0	
May 31	" Sir John Fenner's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	35	0	0	
" "	" Dudson's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	2	12	0	
June 28	" Symond's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	29	10	0	
" "	" Savage's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	5	0	0	
Nov. 3	" Camp's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	5	0	0	
" "	" Mariner Brooks' Gift, due at Lady-day .....	5	0	0	
" "	" Yeoman Brooks' Gift, 2 Years .....	2	0	0	
Dec. 5	" Symond's Gift, due at Michaelmas .....	29	10	0	
" "	" Skidmore's Gift, due at Michaelmas .....	1	0	0	
" 31	" Smith's Gift, due at Michaelmas .....	35	6	0	
1860.					
Feb. 28	" Mrs. Belcher's Gift, 2½ Years, to January 5 .....	3	15	0	
March 31	" Savage's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	5	0	0	
" "	" Scragg's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	0	3	4	
May 8	" Sir John Fenner's Gift, due at Lady-day .....	30	0	0	
" "	" Balance due to Sayer and Shaw's Charity .....	1	0	6	
		£347	13	2	

By Insurance of Drapers' Alms Houses, 2 Years .....	4	10	0
" Water Rate " " 1½ Years .....	6	6	0
" Coals and Weighing, Sir Thomas Campbell's Gift .....	11	0	7
" Bibles, Sir John Fenner's Gift .....	45	19	7
" 40 Money Tickets, Phillips' Gift, at 2s. 6d. 5 0 0			
" Blankets " " 3 15 0			
	8	15	0
" Shoes, Smith's Gift .....	11	16	0
" Hose, " " 5 3 2			
" Flannel, " " 17 12 1			
	34	11	3
" Bread distributed on Sundays .....	65	5	0
" Paid Mr. Nation preparing Rooms for Meeting .....	1	10	0
" Printing .....	3	1	8
" Sundries, including various Small Repairs, at Drapers' Alms Houses .....	6	7	10
" Balance .....	160	6	3

£347 13 2

Examined and found correct,

W. PRATT,  
J. WEBSTER,  
T. BEADELL,

Auditors for the Parish of  
St. George the Martyr,  
Southwark.

May 23rd, 1860.







## THE CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE "RECTOR'S RATE," for the Year ending September 29th, 1859.

1858.					
Sept. 29	To Balance of former Rate .....	284	7	0	
Dec. 25	" Amount collected of the Rate made September 29th, 1858, at 1½d. in the £	265	6	2	
1859.					
March 25	" " " .....	266	17	8	
June 24	" " " .....	170	14	1	
Sept. 29	" " " .....	43	3	1	
		746	1	0	
		£1030	8	0	

By Rector's Stipend, 1 Year, to Michaelmas, 1859.....	480	0	0
" Parish Clerk's Salary, 1 Year, to Michaelmas, 1859.....	30	0	0
" Trustees of Churchyard Annuitants, 1 Year .....	195	0	0
" Insurance of Church, to Michaelmas, 1860 .....	25	0	0
" Clock Winder, 1 Year, to Michaelmas, 1859.....	10	0	0
" Water Rate, 1 Year, to Michaelmas, 1859.....	2	2	0
" St. Thomas' Hospital, for Rent of Schools, 1 Year .....	10	0	0
" Visitation Fees .....	5	19	2
" Bell Ringing.....	6	0	0
" Hat and Coat for Beadle.....	8	0	0
" Trees for Churchyard .....	4	2	4
" Repairing Roof of Church .....	1	19	9
" Printing.....	7	16	0
" Collectors' Poundage, relating partly to former Rate ...	49	19	8
" Amount due from "Third Service," to be accounted for in next Report .....	19	10	6
" Balance .....	174	18	7
	£1030	8	0

## THE CHURCHWARDENS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE "THIRD SERVICE," from January 1st, 1859, to the Visitation, held May 23rd, 1860.

1859.					
Jan. 1	To Balance from former Account .....	1	18	9	
March 25	" Pew Rents collected to this date.....	70	18	3	
June 24	" " " " .....	50	0	0	
Sept. 29	" " " " .....	25	0	0	
Dec. 25	" " " " .....	196	9	6	
1860.					
March 25	" " " " .....	250	11	4	
May 18	" " " " .....	51	18	9	
		£646	16	7	

By Rev. W. Cadman, 5 Qrs.' Stipend, to Christmas, 1859	100	0	0
" Rev. Hugh Allen, 1 Qr's. Stipend, to Lady-day, 1860...	20	0	0
" Bread and Wine .....	41	6	10
" Salaries to 6 Pew Openers, 6 Qrs., to Lady-day, 1860...	117	0	0
" Dresses for Pew Openers.....	6	13	3
" Salary to Organist, 6 Quarters, to Lady-day, 1860 .....	78	0	0
" Salary to Organ Blower, 6 Quarters, to Lady-day, 1860	15	0	0
" Tuning and Repairing Organ, 2 Years .....	18	0	0
" Gas and Candles .....	79	7	1
" Gas Fittings .....	7	19	4
" Coals .....	10	1	6
" Washing Surplices, &c. ....	28	16	7
" Salary to Wells the Beadle, 84 Weeks .....	42	0	0
" Payments to the Police .....	10	16	0
" Printing.....	6	13	0
" Collector's Poundage, on Account .....	8	0	0
" Sundries.....	19	1	5
" Balance .....	38	1	7
	£646	16	7

Examined and found correct,

W. PRATT,  
J. WEBSTER,  
T. BEADELL,Auditors for the Parish of  
St. George the Martyr,  
Southwark.

May 23rd, 1860.



## A LIST OF ESTATES AND CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS OR BEQUESTS.

Name of Charity and Situation of Estate or mode of Investment	Names of Trustees	Yearly Rental or Income			Mode of Appropriation and Names of the Recipients
		£	s.	d.	
DELAFORCE'S CHARITY. ——— See Page 22. The Interest of £3000, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. reduced Bank Annuities.	Mr. Collinson, Dr. Barlow, Mr. Clark, Mr. Calver.	90	0	0	Six Men and Six Women in the Workhouse, 2s. each $\frac{1}{2}$ Month. Parochial Schools, £15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum. Poor Children, £5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum; and 140 Tickets, distributed Yearly on St. Thomas' Day, each for 5s. in Money, 168lbs. Coals, and one 4lb. Loaf.
KENT STREET CHARITY. ——— See Page 22. One-half of the Rents of an Estate in Kent Street,—viz., 6 Houses and 2 Cottages, a Piece of Ground and a Ropery.	The Churchwardens for the time being, together with the following Parishioners of St. George the Martyr:—  Mr. William Griffith, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Sterry, Jun.	95	0	0	For the relief of 10 Poor Persons, at 3s. $\frac{1}{2}$ week each, viz.—  Ann Warner, Elizabeth Ponsonby, Ann Walker, Anne Banbury, Elizabeth Munday, Mary Stevens, Mary Ann Bulbrook, Ann Cushing, Ann Witley, Anna Ogier.
MARTIN'S CHARITY. ——— See Page 23. Freehold Estate, at Hartfield, Sussex. The Interest of £282 17s. 2d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. Bank Annuities. The Interest of £200, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent. Bank Annuities.	The Churchwardens for the time being, together with—  Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. John Adderley, Mr. S. Stead, Mr. W. H. Varden, Mr. W. Griffith, Mr. W. Stead.	30 8 6	0 9 0	0 8 0	The purchase of English Bibles, to be given to Poor Men's Children in this Parish.



<p>SAYER AND SHAW'S CHARITY.</p> <p>See Page 24.</p> <p>SAYER'S.</p> <p>4 Freehold Houses—viz., No. 222, High Street, Southwark. " 223, " " " 224, " " " 225, " "</p> <p>SHAW'S.</p> <p>Freehold Estate, Buckenham Square and Old Kent Road.</p>	<p>SAYER'S CHARITY.</p> <p>The Churchwardens for the time being, together with—</p> <p>Mr. W. H. Varden, Mr. William Griffith, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. T. Martin.</p> <p>And for SHAW'S CHARITY—</p> <p>Mr. Thomas Mallett, Mr. P. Drinkwater, Mr. G. W. C. Cross, Mr. C. Barnard, Mr. J. Gross, Mr. William Hearn, Mr. S. Stead.</p>	365	0	0	<p>Twenty-four Poor Men and Women, at 7s. each per Week— viz.,</p> <table><tr><td>Ann Osborn, Sarah Griffith, Zachariah Cox, Cecilia Barrett, Simon Wilson, Elizabeth Surridge, Joseph Springett, George Arthur Webster, Susannah Vince, Edward Owen, Charlotte Trott, Thomas Lander,</td><td>Elizabeth Gray, Margaret Coombe, Elizabeth Davis, Benjamin Blake, Charles Andrews, Ann Coleman, Hannah Hague, Mary Dyle, Elizabeth Sneed, Susannah Atkins, Elizabeth Howard, Hannah Hawkins,</td></tr></table> <p>and Four Poor Women in the Drapers' Alms Houses, at 3s. 6d. each <math>\text{£}</math> Week.—</p> <table><tr><td>Elizabeth Haddon, Elizabeth Baskett,</td><td>Jane Ceely, Sarah Hare.</td></tr></table>	Ann Osborn, Sarah Griffith, Zachariah Cox, Cecilia Barrett, Simon Wilson, Elizabeth Surridge, Joseph Springett, George Arthur Webster, Susannah Vince, Edward Owen, Charlotte Trott, Thomas Lander,	Elizabeth Gray, Margaret Coombe, Elizabeth Davis, Benjamin Blake, Charles Andrews, Ann Coleman, Hannah Hague, Mary Dyle, Elizabeth Sneed, Susannah Atkins, Elizabeth Howard, Hannah Hawkins,	Elizabeth Haddon, Elizabeth Baskett,	Jane Ceely, Sarah Hare.
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Elizabeth Haddon, Elizabeth Baskett,	Jane Ceely, Sarah Hare.								
<p>JOHN SIMOND'S GIFT.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>Two-thirds of the Rent of a Freehold Estate at Tilbury, in Essex.</p>	<p>Mr. William Griffith, Mr. S. Stead, Mr. T. Martin, Mr. E. Ewen, Mr. E. Collinson, Mr. J. Adderley, Mr. J. Askew, Mr. R. Archer, Mr. J. Cumner, Mr. E. Peacock.</p>	59	0	0	<p>To be distributed on All Saints' Day towards the Relief of Poor Persons.</p>				
<p>HENRY SMITH'S CHARITY.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>A Rent Charge, issuing out of an Estate at Bexhill.</p>	<p>Receivable through Messrs. Bray, Warren, &amp; Hastings, Great Russell Street.</p>	35	6	0	<p>For the purchase of Flannel, Shoes, and Hose, to be given Yearly, at Christmas, to Poor Persons of this Parish.</p>				



## LIST OF ESTATES, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of Charity and Situation of Estate or mode of Investment	Names of Trustees	Yearly Rental or Income			Mode of Appropriation and Names of the Recipients.
		£	s.	d.	
<b>SIR JOHN FENNER'S CHARITY.</b>  See General Charities Account, Page 23. One-tenth Share of the Rent of a Free- hold Estate at Sproughton, near Ipswich.	Receivable through Mr. Alderman Challis.	From 30 to 35	0 0	0 0	For the purchase of Bibles, to be given to Young Persons not able to buy them.
<b>PHILLIPS'S CHARITY.</b>  See General Charities Account, Page 23. £300, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cent. Reduced Annuities.	Dr. Barlow, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Hooper.	9	0	0	To be distributed at Christmas in Bread and Blankets to Poor Persons not receiving Parish Relief.
<b>JAMES SAVAGE'S CHARITY.</b>  See General Charities Account, Page 23. Rent Charge, issuing out of House, No. 147, High Street, Southwark.	Receivable from Edward Palmer, Esq.	5	0	0	To be distributed among the Honest and Poorest of the Parish who have been Householdors and are decayed.
<b>LAWRENCE CAMP'S CHARITY.</b>  See General Charities Account, Page 23. A Rent Charge.	The Churchwardens of Allhallows, London Wall.	5	0	0	To be distributed amongst Poor Persons.



<p>WILLIAM BROOK'S (MARINER) CHARITY.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>A Rent Charge, issuing out of Premises in Long Lane, Southwark.</p>	<p>The Goldsmiths' Company.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be distributed on St. Thomas' Day yearly, in small sums to aged, impotent, and needy people.</p>
<p>DUDSON'S GIFT.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>A Rent Charge, issuing out of 2 Houses at Lower Tooting.</p>	<p>Receivable from Mr. Lucas.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be distributed in Bread.</p>
<p>THOMAS GRAYSON'S GIFT.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>A Rent Charge, issuing out of a House, 172, High Street, and 2 Houses in Birdcage Alley.</p>	<p>Receivable from Mr. Bishop.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be distributed among the Poor of the Parish on St. Thomas' Day yearly.</p>
<p>ELIZABETH BELCHER'S GIFT.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>£50, 3 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Cent. Consols.</p>	<p>Mr. John Roberts, High Street, Southwark.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>For the relief of the Sick Poor, by the Minister of the Parish.</p>
<p>SKIDMORE'S GIFT.</p> <p>See General Charities Account, Page 23.</p> <p>A Rent Charge, issuing out of Land bequeathed to the Vintner's Company.</p>	<p>The Vintners' Company.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be distributed to the Poor in Fuel.</p>



## A LIST OF ESTATES, &amp;c.—Continued.

Name of Charity and Situation of Estate or mode of Investment	Names of Trustees.	Yearly Rental or Income			Mode of Appropriation, and Names of the Recipients
		£	s.	d.	
<b>BROOK'S (YEOMAN) GIFT.</b> See General Charities Account, Page 23. A Rent Charge upon Property in White Street.	Receivable from Mr. Wheeler, Jamaica Place.	1	0	0	The Poor of the Parish.
<b>SCRAGGS' GIFT.</b> See General Charities Account, Page 23. A Rent Charge.	The Leather Sellers' Company.	0	3	4	General Charities.
<b>BERNARD HYDE'S GIFT.</b> A Rent Charge, receivable once in 10 years; last received in 1857.	The Salters' Company.	4	10	0	To be distributed among Eighteen Poor Widows or Maids of the Parish.
<b>EVANS'S GIFT.</b> A Rent Charge, issuing out of Property at Stratford-le-Bow.	In abeyance at present, the supposed owner refusing to pay unless the exact property be identified.	5	4	0	To be distributed in Bread on Sundays.
<b>CAMPBELL'S GIFT.</b> 16½ Tons of Coals, at about 12s. 7½ Ton.	The Chamberlain of the City of London.				To be distributed to Poor Persons at 5d. 7½ Bushel.

<p>WALTER'S CHARITY, Called the Drapers' Alms Houses.</p>	<p>The Drapers' Company, by whom, except as to the Election of Alms-people, this Charity is at present administered.</p>				<p>Nine Poor Persons elected to the Alms Houses and other Benefits of the Charity, namely—</p> <table><tr><td>Elizabeth Haddon .....</td><td>elected</td><td>1838.</td></tr><tr><td>Elizabeth Basket .....</td><td>"</td><td>1850.</td></tr><tr><td>Jane Ceely .....</td><td>"</td><td>1852.</td></tr><tr><td>Sarah Hare .....</td><td>"</td><td>1853.</td></tr><tr><td>Sarah Kelsey .....</td><td>"</td><td>1853.</td></tr><tr><td>Maria Moss.....</td><td>"</td><td>1855.</td></tr><tr><td>Sarah King .....</td><td>"</td><td>1855.</td></tr><tr><td>Jemima Smith .....</td><td>"</td><td>1857.</td></tr><tr><td>Sarah Langley.....</td><td>"</td><td>1859.</td></tr></table>	Elizabeth Haddon .....	elected	1838.	Elizabeth Basket .....	"	1850.	Jane Ceely .....	"	1852.	Sarah Hare .....	"	1853.	Sarah Kelsey .....	"	1853.	Maria Moss.....	"	1855.	Sarah King .....	"	1855.	Jemima Smith .....	"	1857.	Sarah Langley.....	"	1859.
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Jemima Smith .....	"	1857.																														
Sarah Langley.....	"	1859.																														
<p>COOPER'S CHARITY. Administered by the Trustees.</p> <p>Freehold House, in Priest's Alley, now pulled down. The new Building erected on the ground forms part of a Warehouse.</p> <p>Freehold House, in Bishopsgate Street.</p> <p>Accumulations amounting to upwards of £200 are invested in the Southwark Savings Bank.</p>	<p>Mr. Thomas Martin, Treasurer, Mr. H. Matthews, Mr. W. Hinton, Mr. T. Mallett, Mr. W. Finnis, Mr. J. Houghton, Mr. C. Anderson,</p> <p>And the Rector and Churchwardens.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>100</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Fifty Poor Persons, elected by the Trustees, to receive 10s. each per Quarter—viz.,</p> <table><tr><td>Ruth Newth, Ann Trasler, Sarah Green, Catherine Powers, Ellen Jones, Ann Harriett, Elizabeth Barker, Ann Macrow, William Wilson, Hannah Griffith, Jane Jones, Jane Durnage, Jane Fewtrell, Sarah Shelston, Mary Williams, Ann Wright, James Joyce, Rachael Pitts, Henrietta Mills, Ann Leggett, Hannah Youle, Ann Hardy, Sarah Hearn, Mary Skinner, Mary Johnson,</td><td>Maria Ratcliffe, Hannah Scott, Mary Horsley, Mary Butler, Sarah Coles, Mary Ann Clarke, Sarah Stone, Sarah Foxwell, Mary Golding, Charlotte Bishop, Mary Lefrage, Hannah Chase, Francis Brown, Ann Roots, Mary Madrick, Sophia Chaunt, Johanna Dixon, Sarah Nicholson, Elizabeth Tite, Maria Evendon, Jane Daniel, Esther Noad, Mary Graham, Margaret Cox, Mary Ann Elmes.</td></tr></table>	Ruth Newth, Ann Trasler, Sarah Green, Catherine Powers, Ellen Jones, Ann Harriett, Elizabeth Barker, Ann Macrow, William Wilson, Hannah Griffith, Jane Jones, Jane Durnage, Jane Fewtrell, Sarah Shelston, Mary Williams, Ann Wright, James Joyce, Rachael Pitts, Henrietta Mills, Ann Leggett, Hannah Youle, Ann Hardy, Sarah Hearn, Mary Skinner, Mary Johnson,	Maria Ratcliffe, Hannah Scott, Mary Horsley, Mary Butler, Sarah Coles, Mary Ann Clarke, Sarah Stone, Sarah Foxwell, Mary Golding, Charlotte Bishop, Mary Lefrage, Hannah Chase, Francis Brown, Ann Roots, Mary Madrick, Sophia Chaunt, Johanna Dixon, Sarah Nicholson, Elizabeth Tite, Maria Evendon, Jane Daniel, Esther Noad, Mary Graham, Margaret Cox, Mary Ann Elmes.																									
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March 25th, 1860.

DANIEL BIRT, Vestry Clerk.



Name of City or Town, and Situation of Estate, or Name of Tenant.	Name of Tenant.	Yearly Rent.	Name of Estate, or Name of Tenant.
BARNES (WILKINS) GIFT.	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.	100	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.
Barnes House in Windsor Park.	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.	100	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.
Barnes House in Windsor Park.	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.	100	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.
Barnes House in Windsor Park.	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.	100	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.
Barnes House in Windsor Park.	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.	100	Messrs. John & Co. Windsor.

L O N D O N :

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